



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 262.

IT IS CLEVELAND.

Nominations Made 'mid Discord
Inside, Uproar Outside.

CLEVELAND, BOIES AND HILL

Presented to Fatigued and Water-
Soaked Delegates.

SOME VERY EXCITING SCENES.

The Debate Over the Tariff Plank in
the Platform—Waterson Succeeds
in Getting the Free Trade Substi-
tute for the Straddle Plank Adopted—
A Day and Night of Many Stir-
ring Episodes.

THE CANDIDATE ON THE TIGER?

The Ballot.
Chicago, June 23.—The roll of states
was ordered for a ballot at 2:50 a. m. A
motion to adjourn was lost at 2:52 a. m.
The roll call proceeded as follows:Alabama 14 for Cleveland.
Arkansas 16 for Cleveland.
California 18 for Cleveland.
Colorado 3 for Hill, of New York; 5
for Boies.Connecticut 12 for Cleveland.
Delaware, 6 for Cleveland.
Florida, 5 for Cleveland; 3 for Carlisle,
of Kentucky.Georgia, 5 for Hill; 4 for Arthur P.
Gorman, and 17 for Cleveland.Idaho 6 for Boies.
Illinois 48 for Cleveland.
Indiana 30 for Cleveland.
Iowa 26 for Boies.Kansas 20 for Cleveland.
Kentucky, 6 for Carlisle, 2 for Boies,
18 for Cleveland.Louisiana, Hill 1, Cleveland 3, Boies
11, Gorman 1.Maine, Cleveland 9.
Maryland, 6 for Cleveland, 9 for
Gorman.Massachusetts, 24 for Cleveland, 4 for
Hill, 1 for Boies, 1 for Russell.Michigan, 28 for Cleveland.
Minnesota 18 for Cleveland.
Mississippi 3 for Hill, 4 for Gorman, 3
for Boies, 8 for Cleveland.Missouri 34 for Cleveland.
Montana 6 for Boies.
Nebraska 15 for Cleveland, 1 for Gor-
man.Nevada 4 for Boies; 2 for Gorman.
New Hampshire, Cleveland 8.
New Jersey, Cleveland 20.New York, Hill 72.
North Dakota 6 for Cleveland.
Ohio 14 for Cleveland; 16 for Boies; 5
for Carlisle; 6 for Hill; 5 for Gorman.Oregon 8 for Cleveland.
Pennsylvania 64 for Cleveland.
Rhode Island 8 for Cleveland.
South Carolina 14 for Boies, 3 for
Hill, 1 for Cleveland.South Dakota, 7 for Cleveland; 1 for
Boies.
Tennessee, 24 for Cleveland.
Texas, 1 for Hill; 6 for Boies; 23 for
Cleveland.Vermont 8 for Cleveland.
Virginia 12 for Cleveland, 11 for Hill,
Virginia 16 for Gorman.Washington 8 for Cleveland.
West Virginia 7 for Cleveland, 1 for
Pattison, 3 for Gorman, 1 for Hill.Wisconsin 21 for Cleveland.
The convention is cheering.Wyoming 2 for Gorman, 3 for Cleve-
land.Alaska's vote nominated Cleveland.
The total vote for Cleveland was 6103.
The convention adjourned until 2
o'clock p. m. to-day.

THE FREE TRADE PLANK.

Waterson's Frantic Appeal—West Vir-
inia Votes Solid for It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Chicago, ILL., June 23.—The reading
of the lengthy stump speech which the
committee on resolutions was pleased
to call a platform, but which Henry
Waterson a few minutes after denoun-
ced as an extraordinary essay, occupied
a long time. The reference to Cleveland
in the first paragraph set the conven-
tion wild, and the cheering continued
for fifteen minutes. Then the minority
report was read, and it was late before
the fun began. The minority amend-
ment proposing to wipe out the straddle
reported by the committee and declare
for a tariff for revenue only, was greeted
with tremendous applause, and it was
clear that a majority of the great
mass of Democrats assembled be-
lieved with the minority that the Demo-
cratic party ought to have the
courage of its free-trade convictions. The
debate, which is given in the regular re-
ports, was short, but interesting, prin-
cipally by reason of the frank talk in-
duced in by Mr. Waterson and others.

WATERSON'S CLOSING REMARKS.

His closing remark, "My God, do we
have to go back to the straddle of 1884
for a platform," created tremendous ap-
plause, which became a scene of wild
enthusiasm when the chairman ac-
cepted the amendment as an addi-
tion to the platform. It was only
for a while, however, for the
convention soon realized the ridiculous-
ness of this course and demanded a
vote on the amendment. The question
presented was unexpected and came as
a complete surprise to the convention.
The delegates found themselves con-
fronted with a serious crisis
and without warning forced
to decide whether they would
cast their vote for the cowardly
straddle of a question, or bravely face
the issue, and say for once that theDemocratic party offers British free
trade which Republicans have always
accused them of being for, and
which they have always de-
nied. The voting proceeded, midst
great excitement and the result is that
the national Democratic party will go
into the campaign on a platform which
declares for free trade, and which goes
further in that direction than any plat-
form since 1876.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR FREE TRADE.

West Virginia voted solid for the
amendment. The excitement during
the ballot was largely due to the
fact that the anti-Cleveland faction
lead the fight for the amendment. The
result could not be taken as an indica-
tion of strength, however, as many
Cleveland men who are free traders,
voted for the amendment. G. A. D.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

A Free Trade Plank Adopted—The
Nomination of Candidates.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.

The convention reconvened at 5
o'clock. Every spectator or delegate,
who had a wigwag ticket, knew full
well as he entered the barracks before
the session was over the battle would
be on. The assumption that there
would be a skirmish was based partly
on the fact that the committee on resolu-
tions would probably report. It was
believed that Bourke Cockran's warn-
ing of the morning that he would have
business with the convention later,
meant entertainment for the crowd.
Partly, too, the anticipation of the
thrill was based upon the conviction
that another Democratic presidential
nominee would have been placed in
history before the session should have
ended.The atmosphere was charged heavily
with moisture. The men in the gal-
leries took off their coats. How the
women maintained life none but them-
selves knew. New York's delegation,
with Mr. Croker at the head, came first
into the hall. A cry of Hill went up,
but a sound of escaping steam shot out
from the floor and grow to a whistling,
hissing storm. The great throng, how-
ever, subsided when Chairman Wilson
thumped the desk with a mallet and
the session had begun. Then the sun
was shining dull yellow through the
heavy air, the crowd reeked and
steamed. Almost physical discomfort
prevailed, but there was business to be
done and the interest in what should
occur drew individual attention some-
what from individual suffering.Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids,
Iowa, was present at 5:35 p. m., and he
offered a prayer, which, while charac-
terized by high dignity, was strong, and
elicited applause at its close. The tem-
per of the crowd was one of quick dem-
onstration. The band started "Ameri-
ca."Ex-Secretary Whitney entered at 6:10
p. m. and took a place on the chair-
man's platform.

CAMPBELL'S MISSIONARY TOUR.

Governor Campbell at 6:15 p. m.
started on a final tour of the delega-
tions, presumably on a missionary er-
rand. He first made his way to Michi-
gan's chairs, and the entire body of de-
legates from that state leaped upon their
chairs and cheered while Don Dickin-
son greeted him. The tour was
continued amid cheers.At 6:24 Delegate Charles N. Jones, of
Missouri, chairman of the resolutions
committee, appeared upon the plat-
form. Addressing the convention he
said: "I am instructed by the com-
mittee on resolutions to present to you
as a report of the committee the follow-
ing resolutions and move their adop-
tion. In order that you may more dis-
tinctly hear what the committee has
prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman
who is as familiar as myself with the
phraseology of the platform to read it
for me. [Applause.]And when it has been read I shall
move the previous question upon the
adoption of the platform. [Cries of
"No," "No."]L. E. Patterson, of Colorado, who
advanced to the platform, said: In view
of the statement just made, I will say
that I represent a minority of the com-
mittee on resolutions, and I desire to
announce that that minority expects to
be heard and to present its report be-
fore the previous question shall be put.
Quick cheers greeted this announce-
ment.

A CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATION.

Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced
to read the resolutions at 6:28, but when
he reached the phrase "From Cleveland
to Madison" there was a quick shout
of one voice near the platform. It was
lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed
as if with one impulse the entire 20,000
people leaped upon their chairs, and
with hats and handkerchiefs in the air
20,000 throats loosed yells and screams
that shook the heavy air and almost
made the barracks quiver.In a flash a white satin banner heavy
with gold fringe shot aloft and was
moved to the centre aisle. It was car-
ried by Gen. Sickle, of Michigan, and
on one side was a picture of Mr. Cleve-
land. The first outbreak was a murmur,
but now the savagery of noise and din
that rose swept and rolled from side to
side of the great wigwag and rolled
around the amphitheatre.A man in the rear of the delegates
hoisted a picture of David B. Hill.
Quick as human impulse moves, a ho-
stile hand ripped it from the standard
and tore it up with hisses for and
against the act swept in a wave
around the hall. Then came into
view a crimson banner. A sturdy
Boies man bore it aloft and waved it
constantly, while the mass of sweltering
people, if possible, swelled the din and
storm of sound. The tempest flowed
until 6:47 p. m., when Don Dickinson,
of Michigan, caused the Michigan ban-
ner to be carried from view in order
that business might be resumed. There
were hisses from the crowd that the
guidon and baton of its applause should
be removed. Through all this Tam-
many's men in the centre aisle set grim
and silent, neither hissing Cleveland
nor cheering Hill. Its thunderous dis-
approval, held perfectly in leash, chal-
lenged admiration even from those who
opposed the Manhattan Indians. Fi-
nally, at 6:18, Mr. Vilas again resumed
the reading of the platform.[The majority report will be found in
another column.]
The denunciation of measures like
the force bill was loudly cheered. Col.
Jones moved the adoption of the plat-
form. Mr. Neil, of Ohio, being recog-
nized, said: As a representative from
the State of Ohio, upon the committee
on resolutions I give notice of my in-
tention to present to the convention an
amendment to the section of the plat-
form relating to the tariff. [Applause.]I have been unable conscientiously to
agree with the majority of my fellowmembers upon the section of this plat-
form. I therefore give notice that I
would move in open convention to
strike out of that section of the platform
pertaining to the tariff all the words
preceding the denunciation of the Mc-
Kinley act and substitute therefore the
following:

FOR FREE TRADE.

We denounce the Republican protec-
tion as a fraud on the labor of the great
majority of the American people for the
benefit of the few. We declare it to be
a fundamental principle of the Demo-
cratic party that the federal govern-
ment has no constitutional power to
impose and collect tariff duties, except
for the purpose of revenue only, and we
demand that the collection of such
taxes shall be limited to the necessities
of the government, when honestly and
economically administered.At the end of Mr. Neil's speech,
there were cries of "Waterson," and
Mr. Henry Waterson, of Kentucky,
came forward to the platform, his ap-
pearance being greeted with prolonged
cheers. When order was restored he
spoke as follows: Before I open my
lips to express an opinion upon this
matter I desire to have read
an extract from the tariff plank
of the Democratic platform of 1876.
When the clerk finished the reading
Mr. Waterson resumed his address as
follows: This declaration of principles
comes to us with the impression of the
wisdom and the benediction of the
sage and saint of Democracy, Samuel J.
Tilden. The mention of Mr. Tilden's
name was received with prolonged
cheers, the New York delegation stand-
ing up and yelling.

THOUGHT HIS LABORS OVER.

Twelve long years I have fought upon
all occasions and at every opportunity
to establish the doctrine of that plank
as an article of the cardinal Democratic
faith, and finally, when seeing it at last
practically confirmed in three great
Democratic tariff acts and finally in
the message of a great Democratic
President. [Great applause.] Fi-
nally, when I saw it confirmed and
proclaimed by the Democratic conven-
tion which assembled in 1888 in St.
Louis, I said my labors are over, my
fight is ended, the victory is won and I
can go to sleep. I shall never again be
needed on a Democratic platform com-
mittee, and I can entrust to the younger
and less experienced hands this work
of my life and love. But when I list-
ened to the extraordinary essay we
have heard from this desk, I asked my-
self whether we were indeed a Demo-
cratic convention, or simply a Republi-
can convention revised by James G.
Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler; for the
tariff plank we have listened to this
afternoon is almost
identical in principle with the
minority report submitted to the Demo-
cratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin
F. Butler and voted down almost
unanimously.Loud cries for Vilas followed Mr.
Waterson's speech.

On coming to the platform he said:

VILAS' SPEECH.

"There are many things to be said
with reference to the resolution offered
by the gentleman from Ohio. There
are many declarations to be made in
regard to it. You can extend your
platform to any degree you see fit, or
the wearied powers of your committee-
men in hearing argument and debate
would enable them to sustain. But this
resolution which you propose to strike
out was a resolution reported to the
convention of 1884, over which I had
the honor to preside, and it was re-
ported by that prince of tariff reform-
ers, Colonel William R. Morrison.
Gentlemen, I don't propose to en-
ter into any debate or discussion
of the particular form of words in which
we declare our opposition to tariff
legislation. I do not think it makes
much difference in what form of
words we repeat our unvarying
and unswerving hostility to that
great robbery and iniquity. I don't
care much for the words because
five years ago next fall a President
of the United States led the Democratic
party into a position on the tariff ques-
tion which was not only right and brave
and splendid and Democratic, but which
has given life blood eternal perpetuation
to the party.

WATSON REPLIES.

Mr. Waterson took the platform and
replied to Colonel Vilas as follows:One word only in relation to a re-
ference by my honored and distinguished
friend, the senator from Wisconsin, who
presided over that convention of 1884,
and that is this. In 1884, in the midst
of the throes of a great internecine tariff
controversy. The party seemed to be
split wide open and after fifty-two
hours of unbroken discussion in the
platform committee, the best that the
moderate or conservative members of
the committee—myself among the
number—could obtain as common
ground to stand upon was the platform
of 1884. But since then we have had
the second Morrison bill, the Mills bill,
the message of the President in 1887,
the great campaign of education of
1888—so that I cannot help saying to my-
self: "My God, it is possible that in
1892 we have to go back for a tariff
plank to the straddle of 1884!"Mr. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, hearti-
ly endorsed the amendment. Mr. Neil
demanded a call of the roll of states
upon this amendment. There were
several calls of "Mr. Chairman," by
delegates wishing to be recognized, but
he refused to recognize any one and
much confusion followed. There was
still greater confusion and cries of "Mr.
Chairman" all over the house from
members endeavoring to be recognized.

THE VOTING.

The secretary finally made an attempt
to proceed with the roll call of the
states and out of a suddenly developed
curiosity came a hush. The secretary
shouted "Alabama" and the votes cast
were yes, 12; noes, 10.Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky—What are
you voting on?The chairman—The motion is to strike
out and substitute.The secretary continued the roll call,
which resulted: Ayes, 504; noes, 342.When Pennsylvania was announced 64
solid "no," Senator Wallace said:"On behalf of 15 of the delegation
from Pennsylvania I protest, sir, against
the power of the delegation to bind
those 15 men on questions of principle.
I am here in my own sovereignty. You
have no right to vote me, nor does the
delegation give any one the right to
vote me, on questions of principle."W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania—Be-
fore the chair decides that question I
desire to state the condition under
which the delegation from Pennsylv-vania presents itself to this convention,
if the chair desires information on that
subject.The chairman—The chair was about
to state that he is not informed what the
action of previous Democratic conven-
tions has been where a question of this
character has arisen. The chair him-
self would rule that the vote as returned
by the chairman of the delegation
would be received unless decided other-
wise.

THE NOMINATIONS

Made Under Interruptions of a Rain
Storm and Confusion.The call of states was ordered for the
presentation of candidates.Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, took the
platform and presented Cleveland's
name.Abbott said Cleveland would receive
the support of every Democrat in the
land. Cries of "No," hisses and con-
fusion.Abbott repeated: "I said every
Democrat." [Loud cheers.] In ad-
dition he will receive thousands of in-
dependent votes.

RAPPED UNDER THE EAR.

While the excitement was at its
height, a Cleveland man on the lowest
side of the house sang out, "Hur-
rah for Grover." In a moment he was
rapped under the ear by a Hill man and
a lively scuffle was on at once. A lieuten-
ant of police and a patrolman jumped
in and quieted the fracas, removing the
pugilists from the hall. Twenty-four
minutes the demonstration lasted, when
the exhausted delegates relapsed into
their seats, and Gov. Abbett was per-
mitted to continue.On the conclusion of Governor AB-
bett's speech a renewed outburst of
Cleveland enthusiasm followed which
did not cease for ten or more minutes.
The confusion was greatly heightened
by the violent storm which poured
down torrents of rain upon the open
roof of the building and soon drenched
the vast assembly.The noise of the rain upon the boards
overhead, the rolling of the thunder
added to the shouts and cries of the
delegates and spectators, rendered it im-
possible to proceed with business. The
chairman of the convention had to
abandon his position at his desk on
account of the down pouring torrent
and an umbrella was raised over his
head like a Chinese sun shade over the
mandarin in the play of the "Mikado."

INTERMITTED BY RAIN.

Hon. W. C. DeWitt, from the New
York delegation, was put forward to
make a speech putting in nomination
Senator David B. Hill, and as he came
forward on the platform for that pur-
pose, the chairman said: Gentlemen
of the convention, I desire to present to
you the Hon. W. C. DeWitt, of New
York.At this point the continued rain
storm and confusion in the hall made it
impossible for the speaker to be heard
by more than a few in his immediate
vicinity. The chairman declared a re-
cess for fifteen minutes.During the intermission the crowd
amused itself watching the glare of
lightning and in listening to the wail
of the rain. Everybody had yelled
himself hoarse and was content to wait
in comparative silence the passing of
the storm.When the recess expired and after
some confusion, Mr. DeWitt, of New
York, came down by the secretary's
desk in order to get away from the
down-pour of rain falling upon the
head of the chairman and after a few min-
utes waiting for the storm to quiet,
made his speech.At the conclusion of Mr. DeWitt's
speech the entire New York delegation
arose and cheered the name of Senator
Hill.

TYPICAL HILL DEMONSTRATION.

Unlike when Cleveland's boom was
on and the New York delegation re-
mained glum and silent, now under the
inspiration of Hill they rose in their
seats and waved everything they could
lay their hands on.General Sickle raised on the end of
his crutch a portrait of Hill, and a great
swell of yells spread over the hall.
Other portraits of Hill were produced,
and there was a determination evident
on the part of the Hill men to equal
the Cleveland demonstration not only
in time but in quantity of noise.Among the delegates from New York
who were the loudest and most vigor-
ous in their demonstrations were De-
lancy Nicoll, Corporation Counsel
Clark, Mayor Grant, William G. Ellis,
David Leventritt, and Police Commis-
sioner James Martin. Dick Croker felt
that his time had come, and mounting
a chair he raised his stentorian voice
in aid of the general clamor.Fifteen minutes after the rumpus
commenced, President Wilson began
rapping with his gavel, but succeeded only
in increasing the awful uproar. Gen.
Sickle, rising of holding on his crutch
the portrait of Hill, delegated that duty
to a young man of extraordinary
stature who jumped on a chair and
held the picture as high as he could.Mr. Frederick Opp, of Texas, ap-
peared in the midst of the confusion
with a Cleveland portrait, which he
waved defiantly above his head. Some-
one rolled a newspaper into a ball
and threw it at Mr. Opp, who
dodged, still continuing his perform-
ance. Finally a Hillite tore the obnox-
ious portrait out of the hands of the
gentleman from Texas and threw it at
the face of the man from the Lone Star
State.Mr. Duncomb, of Iowa, placed the
name of Horace Boies in nomination.There was cheering all over the hall
when Boies' name was mentioned, many
delegates rising to their feet, the New
York delegates joining in the demon-
stration for Boies.The demonstration finally extended
to all parts of the hall.Kentucky seconded the nomination
of Cleveland, but Henry Waterson se-
conded Boies's nomination.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVIDED.

West Virginia seconded the nomina-
tion of Hill. Another delegate of West
Virginia seconded Cleveland's nomina-
tion.Another delegate from West Virginia
said that nine-tenths of the Democracy
favors the nomination of Cleveland.

COCKRAN SECONDS HILL.

Bourke Cockran asked the committee
to take a recess till 10:30. Objection
being raised he took the platform to
second Hill's nomination.Cockran said Cleveland was popular
every day in the year except one* and
that was election day. [Laughter and
cheers.]

UNMASKED AT LAST!

The Veil Torn from the Hideous
Mokanna of Democracy

AND FREE TRADE FACE EXPOSED

To the Gaze of Those who Once
Thought it Beautiful.

THERE CAN BE NO MORE DECEPTION

But There will be Wa'ing in the Pro-
tection Wing of the Party, and LikeRachel in the Wilderness Their
Mourning will be Past Comforting.The Republican Bands Can Now
Play "Annie Laurie," and it will

Not Show the Next Day, Either.

Star-Eyed Goddess Waterson Eat-
ing the Strawberry Short Cake ofVictory, While Others are Sorrow-
fully Munching the Cold Consola-
tion Pie of Defeat.CHICAGO, June 22.—Following is the
majority report of the committee on
Resolutions, which was adopted with
the exception of the tariff plank, the
minority's free trade substitute being
adopted in its place by a vote of 564 to
342.SECTION 1. The representatives of the Demo-
cratic party of the United States, in national
convention assembled, do reaffirm their affec-
tion to the principles of the party as formulated
by different and exemplified by the long and
honorable record of its successful leadership
from Madison to Cleveland. We be-
lieve the public welfare demands that these
principles be applied to the conduct of the
government through the acceptance of power
of the party that advocates them; and we
solemnly declare that the need of a return to these
fundamental principles of a free popular gov-
ernment based on home rule and individual
liberty was never more urgent than now, when
the tendency to centralize all power at the
federal capital has become a menace to the
rights of the people. That states that are the
roots of our government under the constitution
as framed by the fathers of the republic.SECTION 2. We warn the people of our common
country against the policy of centralization
of power in the federal government, and their
free institutions, that the policy of federal
control of elections to which the Republican
party has committed itself is fraught with the
greatest danger to the liberties of the people.
We demand a revolution practically estab-
lishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic.

AIE AGAINST A FREE BALLOT.

It strikes at the north as well as the south,
and injures the colored citizen even more
than white; it means a horde of men, armed
with every polling place armed with federal
power, returning boards appointed and controlled
by authority, the outrage of the electoral rights
of the people in the several states, and the
control of the colored people to the control of the
party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms
now happily abated, of the utmost peril to safety
and friendly relations with other na-
tions, and a leading Republican senator
justly described by a leading Republican sen-
ator "as the most infamous bill that ever
crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a
policy, sanctioned by law, would turn the
dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of
officeholders, and the party itself entrusted with
its machinery could be disclosed from power
and the rights of the people to the people
resist oppression which is inherent in all self
governing committees. Two years ago this revo-
lutionary policy was emphatically condemned
by the people at the polls, but in contempt of
that verdict the Republican party has declared
in its latest platform that its en-
tire policy is to be based on the principle of
despotic control over elections in all the states.Believing that the preservation of republican
government in the United States is dependent
on the maintenance of the principle of
universal suffrage, and that the only way to
prevent the perpetuation of the oligarchy of
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in its latest platform that its en-
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despotic control over elections in all the states.Believing that the preservation of republican
government in the United States is dependent
on the maintenance of the principle of
universal suffrage, and that the only way to
prevent the perpetuation of the oligarchy of
officeholders, and the party itself entrusted with
its machinery could be disclosed from power
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